

JEWISH OBSERVER

AND

MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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Kuwait:

**BRITAIN'S
ROUND
— BUT
MOSCOW'S
GAME?**

**First Inside
Report from
Baghdad**

PAGES 3-4



JEWISH OBSERVER & MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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NO PREMATURE COMMITMENTS

It is customary in a General Election to insist that each political party engaged in seeking the favours of the electorate should commit itself in advance to the kind of policy it would pursue in office. Normally, this is a harmless habit and neither the politicians nor the electorates rate such commitments as much more than accepted methods for the getting of votes. But there are exceptions—important exceptions—when this does not apply. And there is one such important exception in this present Israeli General Election which has application far beyond the confines of Israel herself.

It is tempting to ask each of the parties who believe that they may have a share in the governing of Israel after the election—Mapai, Mizrachi, the Liberals, Mapam, Ahdut Avoda—where they would stand with regard to the Kennedy suggestions (they are no more than that) for negotiations that might lead to an attempted settlement of the Palestine Arab refugee problem. Mr. Ben-Gurion gave a tentatively positive response to President Kennedy when they met in Washington, and it would be understandable if every party in the election were now to seek to explain its own position and try to pin down Mr. Ben-Gurion's party to a specific declaration of policy on the repatriation of or compensation for the Palestine Arab refugees.

* * *

But, for once, one is inclined to plead with all concerned—politicians, parties and press engaged in the election—to be content with less rather than more, clarity, with undefined rather than precision, commitment on this question, with statesmanship rather than partisanship. The issue is so serious—and so delicate—that it could do immeasurable harm not only to Israel's own interest but to the possibility of a settlement if the parties and party leaders concerned were compelled now to adopt fixed positions on an issue that calls for flexibility and sensitivity. For the discussions and negotiations which will centre on the United Nations Assembly next autumn may well turn out to be among the most far-reaching, most difficult

and most hopeful that Israel has had to conduct during the last ten years.

This means, however, that Israel's representatives must be free to negotiate, they must not be sent naked into the council chamber, as Aneurin Bevan warned his party in one of his last great speeches. No one can negotiate with hands tied by previous commitments or by rash undertakings given in the heat of an election campaign. George Kennan's remarkable study of the West's relations with Russia during the last forty-five years is a compendium of follies and errors which spring from the mixing up of electioneering, politics and diplomacy.

The text of President Kennedy's letter to the Arab rulers was a masterpiece of the art of non-commitment. There was just enough there to make negotiation possible, but nothing to prejudice it. Mr. Ben-Gurion understood this in New York and responded in kind, and he made an opening concession which the President appreciated as a sign of Israeli earnestness: he indicated Israel's readiness to negotiate a refugee settlement prior to a general peace settlement (but not necessarily without ultimate reference to it). This is a situation which cannot be prejudged or settled in electioneering speeches. It would be ruinous if the attempt were made. The country must be able to trust the leaders it chooses, whoever they may be—Ben-Gurion, Goldmann or Allon. It cannot demonstrate its trust by tying their hands before they go to negotiate.

* * *

But this does not apply only to the Israel leaders. They are not the only ones concerned. It is as much an obligation upon those who will act as responsible spokesmen for the refugees—and none more so than President Nasser and King Hussein, and possibly also President Bourguiba. They now have the same responsibility to do nothing and to say nothing that would commit them to positions which would frustrate the negotiations envisaged by President Kennedy, even before they started. This is, however, not only a negative question in which both Israeli and Arab leaders should avoid premature commitments, though this is an essential first step.

But as the day for serious negotiations draws nearer it also becomes necessary for the Israeli politicians and parties—and even more so for the Arab leaders and radio commentators—to begin to educate their audiences in preparation for the new approach towards a solution. President Nasser's initial replies to President Kennedy—as distinct from that of King Hussein—have shown an encouraging and co-operative spirit which offers some hope that all will not be in vain.

RUSSIA'S ROLE IN KUWAIT CRISIS

SURPRISED BY SPEED OF BRITISH REACTION

FIRST INSIDE STORY FROM BAGHDAD

from our own correspondent

Baghdad :

Prime Minister Kassem's claim to Kuwait was encouraged and blessed by the Soviet Union. It was part and parcel of the Kremlin's plan to disrupt western oil supplies from the Persian Gulf and has achieved its first and primary aim: it has sent an icy wind coursing through Saudi Arabia and the smaller sheikhdoms and on through Muscat and the Aden Protectorate.

They can no longer be sure of anything, of Iraqi intentions, Russian plans or communist infiltration. An element of instability has been introduced and from this point on the Russians will make the best of it.

Kassem was given a free hand over Kuwait. His first intention was clearly to take over Kuwait by physical force. But three things halted him in his tracks. First was the appearance of the British forces on the horizon and the speed with which they appeared.

An eye on the north : Neither Kassem nor the Russians thought that the British would return to the Gulf with all their military trappings after the Suez debacle and the events of 1958. Secondly, there was still a chance that Kassem would move on Kuwait in the period between the British announcement that help was being sent and the actual arrival of troops. But angry noises from the U.A.R. required that Kassem cover his northern frontier with Syria.

Altogether, Kassem has some 60,000 troops. The armoured division, consisting of two brigades, was already in the Basra area when he announced his claim to Kuwait. But three infantry divisions and the mountain division were in the north and had to be kept there when it seemed possible that Nasser might join the fray.

In point of armour, the Iraqis have some good stuff. They have British, American and Russian tanks, ample artillery (medium and heavy and also some howitzers) and, in addition to British Hunter, Vampire and Venom aircraft, they have at least 100 Mig 17s and 19s. Their ability to fly these latter is, however, a doubtful matter. An operation against the Kuwaitis (plus possibly the Saudi Arabians) would have been simple. The British (plus possibly the U.A.R.) were a different obstacle altogether.

"Assassination plot": Then, finally,

there was a rumoured plot to assassinate Kassem, timed to coincide with the July 14 celebrations of the anniversary of the Revolution. Kassem's closest aides took this seriously and a consequence has been that the most loyal officers and brigades have been kept on hand near Baghdad. In an attack on Kuwait, Kassem would have had to commit forces which contained a number of doubtful elements.

There was always the possibility that, having successfully used their shiny new weapons in Kuwait, they would perform an about-turn in the direction of Baghdad. It was a greater risk than anyone seems to have recognised. For, if there are people outside this country who think that Kassem is mad, there are many here who are convinced of the fact.

The mass of Iraqis have little idea of the outside world's reaction to Kassem's claim to Kuwait. They can judge the situation only from official statements, newspaper quotations from those few Arab sources, mainly in the Lebanon, which have voiced support for Kassem, and the strict security measures now in force, which include military control of every road leading from anywhere to anywhere.

No academic exercise : Plane passages are almost unobtainable owing to the priorities being given to the services and security forces, and the south is a military region which is closed to all except the



CHIEF OF KUWAIT'S BEDUIN FIGHTERS
A threat postponed

armed forces and the Russian experts and instructors who are with them.

To anyone who has been around this part of the world for any length of time (except possibly the British Embassy staff) there was no great surprise about Kassem's claim to Kuwait. It should have been obvious that the Russians were not busily engaged on developing Basra's port and railway facilities as an academic exercise or that they were giving first priority to modernisation of railway lines to Baghdad. Nor, obviously, was Kassem being assisted to build up his armed forces with the latest and best weapons available merely to put them in a showcase.

But what does he do now? Having lost the initiative—and the opportunity—is he now to confess to his people that he intended to engage only in a battle of words? The loss of face would be tremendous. The Russians, of course, do not care very much. They have achieved one of their first objectives by introducing new instability into the region.

An ominous presence : Two parties on the internal scene, the Baathists and the communists, both outlawed, are watching Kassem's present situation with great glee. The official parties are holding their breath. Mohammed Hadid, it is being recalled, has said that it would have been better to use the I.P.C. money for other things than soldiers and guns and to concentrate on what Iraq itself has, rather than on what others have.

The I.P.C. itself is fearful for the future. They see Kassem saving face over the Kuwait issue only by taking it out on them. He is crazy enough, they feel, to nationalise the oil fields without giving

ISRAEL JOINS SPACE EXPLORERS

Israel on Wednesday became the seventh nation to join the space explorers. From a special launching site on the Mediterranean coast, Israeli scientists put a multi-stage rocket fifty miles up into space. They described it as a meteorological, sounding rocket. The achievement lies not alone in the launching, which was a first-time success, but also in the fact that the base of the rocket and the fuel used to power it were devised by Israeli scientists. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, the Chief of Staff and senior officers were among those who witnessed the launching, which makes Israel a member of the exclusive club of space explorers which includes America, Russia, Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

a thought to the exploitation and marketing of their products. The fact that it was British forces, in the first instance, which frustrated his plans is something they believe that will be held against them for as long as Kassem retains control.

But there is somebody else who is interested in the present developments in Iraq, an ominous presence which is troubling the Russians no less than Kassem. For, while the Russians have given up trying to make communists out of the Iraqis and prefer to use their resources in the (highly successful) exercise of making them anti-west, the Chinese have stepped in as the patrons of the existing communist organisation.

Tool or obstacle? The Chinese are supporting the communists with money and organisation, lessons and indoctrination and they are able to make good use of all the communists who have been badgered by al-Abdi. This has had the consequence that all the democratic organisations are now looking to China and the Chinese, who are willing to spend a lot of money spreading their influence, in contrast with the Russians who preferred to pay out at governmental level.

Whereas the Russians regard Kassem as a useful tool in the furtherance of Russian imperialism, the Chinese see him as an obstacle in the path of Iraqi communism. The difference is most marked. The Chinese presence is already being felt in the Partisans of Peace, the youth movements, amongst journalists of left-wing tendencies, in the peasants' organisations and in many of the workers' unions. It was only recently that Kassem discovered the existence of a printing

press in the Chinese Embassy which churns out instruction leaflets and pamphlets by the million.

The Russians do not really care a hang about any of these communist organisations. In fact, they despise them. As long as they can lead the Iraqi Government by the nose, why bother about them? This may be a mistake. Communism is far from finished as a force in Iraq and the Chinese are making a lot of headway. Their methods are much more subtle than those of the Russians and may produce a few surprises for the Kremlin.

British realisation: For the moment, however, the main question remains. What will Kassem do in the days between now and the celebration of the Revolution anniversary on July 14? At this stage, the Russians are hardly likely to encourage him to commit national suicide by going into action against the British. They may well encourage him, as they have been doing all along, to take another crack at the I.P.C.

But, whatever happens, it would be a major error to see Kassem as a lone operator. Annexation of Kuwait may be a personal ambition, but to the Russians it is just one of many approach roads to the Persian Gulf.

Whatever the United Nations may decide to do, whether or not the Arab League agrees to accept Kuwait—these are but incidentals to the notice served by the Kremlin on the west that she is about to extend her interests. By the speed and extent of their response, the British seem to have grasped the point. Berlin will not provide the only summer crisis of 1961.

TRIAL

NAZIS TESTIFY AGAINST EICHMANN

ROW WITH SERVATIUS

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem :

Adolf Eichmann's defence took a series of sharp blows this week when depositions from former Nazi colleagues in Germany were presented to the court.

Eichmann was the greatest "expediter of death" for the Jews, said Wilhelm Hoettel, former S.S. counter-espionage chief who had known Eichmann since 1938. Eichmann had called him weak-kneed when he intervened to save some Jews, declared Eberhard von Thadden, Eichmann's opposite number in the Nazi Foreign Ministry. He had been told by the S.S. chief in Hungary that Eichmann was responsible for the death march of Jews from Budapest, testified former Gestapo General Hans Juettnet.

But the most damning evidence of all came from ex-S.S. Supply Corps Colonel, Kurt Becher. Himmler had tried to soften somewhat the treatment meted out to Jews, he said, but Eichmann had continually disobeyed his orders. Himmler had called Eichmann to his command car and told him: "You have annihilated Jews up till now, but from now on you will take care of them . . . you must obey my orders." This dressing down does not appear to have had much effect.

Argument in cell: One of the few to testify in Eichmann's favour was another former S.S. man, Walter Huppenkothen. He bore out the constant contention of the defence that Eichmann was always subject to orders and never took the initiative himself.

A different matter of orders has been troubling relations between Eichmann and his defence counsel, Dr. Servatius. Time and again the court has instructed Eichmann to answer questions simply and without over-elaboration. Just as frequently, he has taken no notice, despite the gesticulations of Servatius.

At the end of last week's sessions, according to reliable reports, there was an angry argument between the two men in Eichmann's cell. Since then, there has been a noticeable coldness between counsel and client. Servatius has given no indication, however, that he intends giving up the defence, as was suggested in some reports.



ON GUARD—AGAINST WHOM?

Armoured vehicles of the 11th Hussars prepare to move to the Kuwait border

MIDDLE EAST

BONN TAKES OVER FROM MOSCOW

MASSIVE AID FOR U.A.R.

West Germany is to take over the financing of a massive U.A.R. development project which has been abandoned by the Soviet Union. In talks which concluded in Bonn at the weekend, U.A.R. Vice-President Latif Boghdadi secured the promise of loans worth nearly £150 million, half of which will be spent on construction of the Euphrates Dam.

In talks with the Syrians before the establishment of the United Arab Republic, the Russians had agreed to finance this project which is vital for the irrigation of water-starved lands and the provision of electricity.

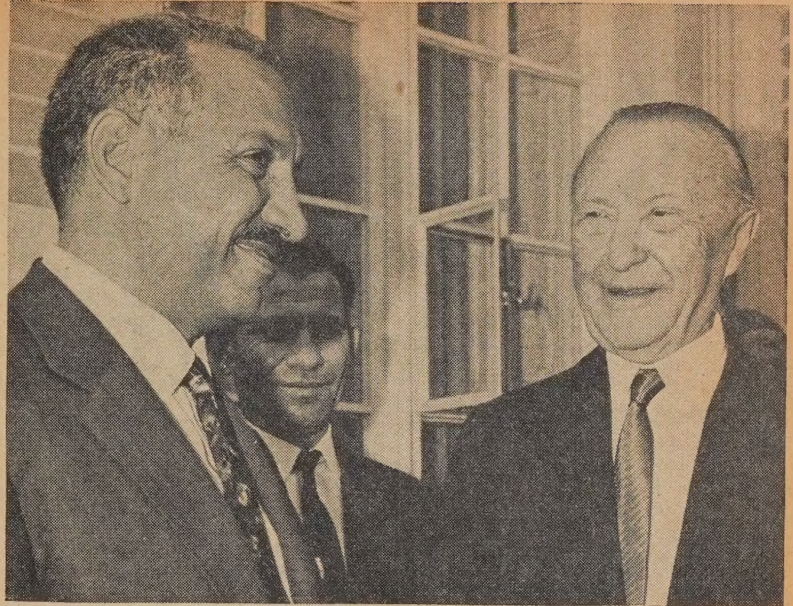
During a later visit to Cairo, the Chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Economic Relations informed the surprised U.A.R. officials that his country was not prepared to go ahead with the dam. The then Vice-President, Nureddine Kahala, was dispatched to Moscow in an effort to persuade the Russians to change their minds. But he was unsuccessful.

Assurances for Adenauer: Now the U.A.R. has persuaded the Bonn Government to provide the finance, in the form of a loan to be repaid in 20 years at 3.75 per cent interest. The first payment will not become due until six years after conclusion of the agreement, by which time Cairo is hoping that the Euphrates Dam will be in operation.

Boghdadi also raised a loan of more than £15 million for construction projects in the Egyptian Region—mainly bridges, roads and port improvements—to be paid for over sixteen years at 3 per cent interest, and a similar sum for industrial projects, to be repaid over ten years, the rate of interest to be decided upon the basis of world market prices.

It is not clear either in Bonn or in Cairo what arguments the U.A.R. used to convince the Germans that this was a worthwhile investment or, indeed, whether any were necessary. However, after the recent contretemps between the two countries, which followed the U.A.R. acceptance of an East German representative in Damascus, it is probable that President Nasser provided some assurances for Chancellor Adenauer.

Profit from Russia: In truth, the agreement is timed for the convenience of both sides. West Germany has been finding it difficult to make a large-scale return to



HOST ADENAUER WITH DEBTOR BOGHDAI
A major German break-through on the Arab front, to Moscow's annoyance

the Arab world and hopes that this major break-through will open the way to business with other Arab states. The U.A.R. is only too happy to make the point to Moscow that, should she use her economic aid as a political lever, there are other sources of massive loans available.

That the prospect of West Germany taking a major role in U.A.R. development has been exercising the mind of the Russians was pointedly demonstrated last week by Mavlyudov, Cairo correspondent of Moscow radio. In a commentary entitled "Is this equal co-operation?", he sought to show that U.A.R. commercial and industrial institutions had not benefited from past loans granted by the West Germans.

The loans had been offered at very high interest rates and with other conditions unsuitable to the U.A.R., he stated. On the other hand, by trading with the U.S.S.R., the U.A.R. made an annual profit of £8 million and from East Germany of £1 million. The U.A.R. knew full well the "imperialist essence of Bonn's policy in the Arab East".

Cotton deal? Events in the succeeding two days, however, made nonsense of Mavlyudov's confident belief that Boghdadi would get nowhere in his talks with the West Germans. And Cairo believes it has another surprise up its sleeve for the communist bloc—a direct trading agreement with West Germany for the sale of Egyptian cotton to the Federal Republic.

This, it is being confidently predicted, will knock the bottom out of the "switch" trading being carried on in Egyptian cotton by certain East European countries. It does not, however, explain how the U.A.R. is going to pay the millions in loans, technical assistance and equipment it still owes Russia and its satellites.

PALESTINE EXPERTS IN DISARRAY

NEITHER HERE—NOR THERE

It may have been Kuwait. It may have been the heat. It may even have been their inability to agree on how best

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to bring about the liquidation of Israel. Whatever the reason, the members of the Arab League's Expert Commission on Palestine went their separate ways last week in complete disagreement as to whether they had concluded their work and where, if at all, they were to meet again.

Arab League Secretary General Hassouna, whose pacification mission to Baghdad seemed the cause of the meeting's abandonment, said the experts had concluded their work—but they would meet again in the Lebanon. Ahmed Shukairy of Saudi Arabia said the experts had not concluded their work, but agreed they would meet again to continue it in Lebanon.

Rafiq Husseini of Jordan believed that the meeting had ended its work, but declared that it would reconvene in Jordan from where it would visit the Israel-Jordan border. Fouad Ammoun, of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry, stated there would be one meeting in Jerusalem and another in Damascus. The U.A.R. participant said there would be a third meeting of the commission—to be held in Jordan.

Husseini's pilgrimage: Confusion, in fact, seemed to be the keynote of the commission's session. A delegation of the Arab Higher Committee had attended to demand the establishment of a political system to represent the Arabs of Palestine which would be recognised and supported by all the Arab states. The Committee, whose chief, the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem, is at present on a visit to Saudi Arabia, said it did not mind what name was given to this system, so long as its establishment was unanimously agreed by the League.

But before there was any response, the Jordanian expert wanted to know whether the Higher Committee was still recognised by the Arab League. A member of the delegation told him that it was. Hassouna intervened, however, to point out that it was recognised—but not as the sole representative of the Palestine refugees.

The U.A.R. expert asked the delegation whether it thought the projected Palestine Army should be a regular force or trained along guerilla lines. The spokesmen for the Arab Higher Committee suggested that the first step was to establish the "political system" which could then call on military advice.

Politics first: At this point, in the belief apparently that the Arab Higher Committee was more interested in politics than Palestine, the experts indicated that they had nothing more to say at the moment.

ESPIONAGE

"MOST DANGEROUS SPY RING"

TRIAL OPENS IN CAIRO

Six men and one woman went on trial before a military court in Cairo last week charged with espionage for Israel. Official U.A.R. statements have described them as comprising the "most dangerous spy ring" yet discovered.

The accused are: Jean Leon Thomas, described as leader of the ring; Muhammad Ahmad Hasan Ali, an employee at the War Office; Garabed Hagop Danielian, known as Garbis, owner of a photographic studio; Leon Gaspar Thomas, father of Jean Leon Thomas; Katy Peter Rodolf, German wife of Jean Leon Thomas; George Shafiq Damlakian and Hikmat Abdel Ahad Moskof.

The prosecution has asked for the death sentence in the case of the first five and life imprisonment with hard labour for the other two. The gist of the prosecution's case is that the accused passed information to Israel on defence matters in return for payment. One noteworthy sentence in the indictment declares that the offences were "committed in wartime."

"Fighting communism": According to Cairo radio reports of the trial, Jean Leon Thomas made a detailed confession of the charges brought against him and explained how he had brought the other defendants into his organisation. Hasan Ali, it was stated, admitted receiving payment from Thomas for photographing documents which came into his possession due to his employment at the War Ministry.

Danielian is said to have admitted some of the charges, Thomas's father to have confessed that he thought he was fighting communism, Damlakian to have admitted receiving £100 from Thomas but to have denied the charges, and Moskof to have admitted the charges.

ISRAELI DIPLOMAT EXPELLED

"DISTRIBUTED ANTI-SOVIET ZIONIST LITERATURE"

Ya'acov Sharett, First Secretary at the Israel Embassy in Moscow since June 1960, has been expelled from Russia.

An official Soviet statement charged that: "Entering various parts of the



NASSER AND ARMY CHIEFS
Still at war

U.S.S.R., Sharett established spy contacts and illegally distributed anti-Soviet Zionist literature. Competent Soviet bodies have established a number of spy meetings arranged by Sharett. During one of them, at the very moment when he was trying to obtain secret documents, he was caught red-handed.

"Inasmuch as Sharett's activities are incompatible with the status of an accredited diplomat, the U.S.S.R. Foreign Ministry proposed to Sharett that he should leave Soviet territory. At the same time, the U.S.S.R. Foreign Ministry drew the attention of the Israeli Embassy in Moscow to the inadmissibility of such actions on the part of the Embassy's diplomatic staff."

Mr. Sharett, who is the elder son of Moshe Sharett, told reporters on his arrival in Copenhagen at the weekend that Soviet officials had arrested him "in classical style" in Riga on Tuesday of last week. He and his wife had been arrested as they walked from the restaurant of their hotel to the fourth floor bedroom. "We were given some rough treatment and my wife still has bruises," said Sharett, who described the affair as a "frame-up."

After being interrogated at police headquarters for three hours, they were told to leave the country. The Israel Foreign Ministry has labelled the Soviet allegations "a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end." It was a case of "flagrant provocation by the secret police." The propaganda aims of the Soviet statement were obvious and "unlikely to deceive anyone."

ISRAEL

REFUGEES AN ELECTION ISSUE

WHAT ANSWER FOR KENNEDY ?

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem :

While the Cabinet has been debating the Arab refugee question for the second consecutive Sunday and is to continue its discussion next week, no agreement has yet been reached regarding the line that Israel will take during the forthcoming U.N. debate on the subject.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs decided, after several high-level conferences, not to take any stand at all, but rather to wait for the Cabinet to arrive at an agreed conclusion. This will then be expanded in detail by the experts.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Meir, has submitted to the cabinet her own views on the question, which do not necessarily represent the opinion of her civil service advisers. It is her view that no concessions should be made at present which would include Israel's willingness to accept the return of any refugees.

Principle or tactics ? While most Mapai Ministers agree with that point of view, and have expressed it with greater or lesser emphasis during the past few days, there is some confusion about whether this line should be adopted as a matter of principle, or as a tactical measure only, on which changes may be made if the situation so dictates.

The same sort of confusion exists in most other parties, including the Liberals. On the one hand Dr. Nahum Goldman has repeatedly called for "repatriation" of a number of refugees. On the other hand it is known that the Minister of Justice, Pinchas Rosen, regards his party's official stand as calling for a solution of the refugee problem without Israel's "territorial participation."

The only party that calls unequivocally for concessions on the matter is Mapam. Since their leader, Meir Yaari, laid down the line on the question there has been no wavering on his followers' part. These include the two Mapam Cabinet Ministers.

If Gaza had been kept : The problem of the refugees has also crept into election speeches in the past week, although it has no clear and immediate connection with the issues that the elections will



FOREIGN MINISTER GOLDA MEIR
No time for concessions

decide. Dayan, declaring categorically that every square inch of soil in Israel belongs to the Jews at present in the Diaspora, coupled this with a warning that "proper" relations with the neighbouring countries exist only if they know that disquiet here will automatically produce disquiet beyond the borders.

A similar tough line was taken at a weekend election meeting by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, P. Sapir. After the Sinai campaign, he said, Mapam, Herut, Ahdut Avoda and the General Zionists proposed keeping the Gaza Strip in Israeli hands. If this had been done, Israel would now have had a population of 1,900,000 Jews and 600,000 Arabs. These would necessarily have had

equal rights in industry, the labour market and, of course, politically. This could too easily have led to another Algeria.

Sapir also made clear his own opinion on the line to be taken at the forthcoming U.N. Assembly. "We cannot receive the Arab refugees back, because this would mean suicide for the Jewish State," he declared. "We shall be ready to discuss compensation for both the Jews who had to leave the Arab countries and the Arabs who left Palestine."

Better public relations : While this is the general line taken by Mapai Ministers, including Ben-Gurion, other Cabinet members are not in complete agreement with it. A proposal has been made that Israel should agree to a "package" deal, as envisaged by President Kennedy, taking in a number of refugees on condition that the others would be resettled in Arab and other countries. The reasoning behind this line of thinking is that the Arabs will definitely reject it, so that Israel has nothing to lose, and may gain the goodwill of the nations.

The argument on the opposite side is that a clear negative line, taking the view that a population exchange has taken place, will be better understood by the other nations. This latter proposal, its sponsors argue, is therefore not only in the interest of Israel but is also better public relations.

The reason that the refugee question has come to the Cabinet now, so long before the General Assembly session, is that Ben-Gurion is anxious to put an end to what he considers a highly dangerous public debate. He wants an agreed line within the Cabinet which would bind the present coalition partners until the election. After that, it will be up to the new

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government to take a binding decision.

Still apathetic: Among officials in Jerusalem there is no one who seriously believes, as has been reported, that President Kennedy will send an emissary to sound out Israeli views on the refugee question before August 15. If one were to turn up he would, in the words of one official, "be received with every courtesy, offered a cup of coffee and asked to come back another time."

The majority view seems to be that if the Americans were to offer a plan for refugee resettlement to the Assembly it would be rejected by the Arabs, no matter whether it received international support. Thus, it is argued, the problem is one of tactics and not of policy.

But even the introduction of the refugee issue has not served to shake the public out of its apathy. Even for Mapai, which now gives a sense of being over-



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optimistic, apathy is a central problem. It is one which is also bothering the Liberals. The amount of written propaganda grows daily and the newspapers are making financial hay while the political advertising sun shines.

Proverbs: Publicity experts are hard at work in all party headquarters devising slogans, "proverbs" and limericks with which they hope to capture the public's attention. "Tell me the truth" is a Mapam catch-phrase which seeks to suggest that everyone else is telling lies.

But the whole business of electioneering still lacks its usual excitement. Until the politicians start calling each other names in earnest, the public is unlikely to take a lot of notice.

PASSING THE BUCK ON PRICES

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES COST TOO MUCH

Tel Aviv:

While fruit and vegetable prices rose even faster than the thermometer, everyone concerned was busy putting blame on everyone else. Meanwhile the housewife paid up or did without, grumbling the while, like her counterparts the world over.

Minister of Agriculture Moshe Dayan started it all. In a speech to the Vegetable Marketing Board in Tel Aviv on Tuesday of last week, he told its members that they were "behaving like

ostriches" in the matter of fruit and vegetable prices.

"You must take all the necessary steps to bring prices down", Dayan exhorted his audience, "and this includes direct marketing by the farmers, if there is no other alternative".

"70 to 100 per cent profit": The Minister had not been content with hearsay evidence about the prices housewives were being charged. His Ministry had sent representatives out to shop at three stores—and he named them: one at 21 Ibn Gabirol Street, one at the corner of Allenby Road and Pinsker Street, and the Supersol supermarket in Ben Yehuda Street.

"The Ministry personnel found these shops selling produce at profits ranging from 70 per cent to more than 100 per cent over average wholesale market prices," Dayan declared.

"Instead of ending your job at the wholesalers' doorstep, you must follow their goods right up to the housewife's shopping basket. You must keep a finger on the pulse of the market," he enjoined the Board, promising them all the necessary legislation and all other possible assistance.

However, Dayan pointed out, the Board themselves would have to supervise markets and farmers alike and see to it that their regulations were obeyed.

Speedy reactions: Earlier speakers had shown that Dayan's thinking was by no means confined to him alone. Board Chairman Avraham Ofer had earlier called for a twice-weekly farmer-to-consumer market to be organised in some "nice, centrally located square in Tel Aviv".

As might have been expected, reactions to Dayan's strictures were not slow in materialising. Calling a press conference at Beth Sokolow (where Dayan had addressed the Vegetable Marketing Board) the previous day, Merchants' Association representatives Shiffman, Appelbaum and Rubin promptly blamed the farmers.

Vegetable grading was often deceptive. While the first-grade produce might be on the top of the consignments, lower layers often contained second and third-grade products.

Paid advertisement: In the meantime, Supersol, one of the stores alleged by Dayan to have been overcharging, showed its American origin by a typical example of transatlantic get-up-and-go. Scorning press conferences, it took paid advertising space in the press to prove how reasonable its prices had been on the day in question.

In the meantime, the situation remains much as it was before.

IN THE NEWS

A CHANGE AT THE EMBASSY

IT IS NOT SURPRISING that more than usual interest is being shown in the appointment of a new Counsellor to the Israel Embassy in London. Ephraim Evron, who arrived here this week to take up his new post, was not only political secretary to Moshe Sharett in the earlier days of Israeli statehood, he also has the more newsworthy distinction of having been private secretary to Pinhas Lavon, the former Secretary General of the Histadrut, with whom he was closely associated during the recent months of the "Lavon Affair." Now he is resuming his Foreign Service career, bringing to it a wealth of experience gained not only as private secretary to the Minister of Defence in 1955 and previously as Histadrut representative in New York, but also in six years of intimate association with the inner workings of the Histadrut, which is as hard a way of gaining diplomatic experience as I can think of. Evron (known to his friends and the Israeli press as "Eppie") succeeds Moshe Ofer, who will be returning home after a 2½-year tour of duty in this country. Ofer's promotion to Counsellor came through only a few days before the announcement that Evron was to succeed him.

Another change at the Embassy is due next week, this time in the uniformed branch, when Commander Nathan Sofer hands over as Assistant Naval Attaché to Commander Sirton. Elsewhere in the Embassy, Zvi Eadan is leaving the Economic Department, where he has been responsible for investments, to take up a new post in the U.S. No successor has so far been named.

GERMANY STARTS TO CATCH UP

ONE OF THE almost unnoticed consequences of the capture and trial of Adolf Eichmann is the renewed effort being directed by the West German authorities to the apprehension of suspected war criminals. Sixty-two names are listed by the Wiener Library of cases that came to public notice between the capture of Eichmann and April this year. Among them are men suspected of complicity in the murder of 10,000 Jews in the Lodz Ghetto, of being an accessory to the massacre of Pinsk Jews, of being concerned in the mass murder of Lithuanian Jews. Some are at present on trial, others are

awaiting trial, a couple committed suicide and a number have been released.

Altogether, according to German sources, some nine hundred major war crimes implicating several thousand people are being investigated in West Germany at the present time. While the initiative of the German authorities is commendable, it is impossible to overlook the fact that the names and whereabouts of many of those apprehended only since the capture of Eichmann have been known to the authorities for years. It is also difficult to comprehend at this distance from the proceedings such decisions as that of a Kassel court which, after sentencing a man to 3½ years' hard labour for his part in the mass shooting of Jews at Sluzk, ordered his release pending the hearing of an appeal.

CHAGALL'S WINDOWS

THE TWELVE WINDOWS created by Marc Chagall, illustrating the Tribes of Israel, for the synagogue of the new Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem, are so well displayed by the Musée des Arts Decoratifs in Paris that the designers of the synagogue may be forced to revise their plans (*writes my art critic, just back from Paris*). In a specially constructed pavilion in the Tuilleries Gardens the twelve large windows can be studied carefully at ground level. They form what is undoubtedly the most beautiful Jewish work of art in existence. The brilliant blues, reds and golden yellows of Chagall's palette are eminently suited to the glass technique and his typical symbols of flowers and animals make designs of gay and innocent joy. But how will they look in a less accessible four-sided pavilion perched in the centre of a single storey synagogue in Jerusalem? Whilst they will certainly make a brilliant decoration it is to be doubted whether the beautiful and elaborate detail will be seen.

One interesting feature of the designs is the fact that the human form is never used. This is no doubt in deference to orthodox tradition. In some respects, this is a pity, since Chagall's iconography is intimately connected with certain Jewish types. Although these largely relate to his childhood in Vitebsk, he has proved in his Biblical illustrations their adaptability to a wider Jewish significance. The use of the human form, and particularly the expressive Chagallian faces, might have given these windows a deeper significance. As it is the artist has had to rely on



ONE OF THE TWELVE
Chagall (right) discusses one of his
windows with André Malraux (centre)

colour, which is always beautiful, and nature. The result is an impression of pure decoration which, whilst in itself satisfying and delightful, may nevertheless seem somewhat superficial for so powerful and evocative a theme. Nevertheless, Hadassah is to be congratulated on commissioning the greatest living Jewish artist, and Chagall on an elaborate work remarkably sustained in poetic invention.

LET THEM EAT CHALLA

I TREMBLE to think what halachic arguments will ensue, what family rows will disturb the Sabbath calm, what terrible decisions will confront the housewife—but the fact is that that lordly loaf, the *challa*, is not bread. It is cake. Before the angry letters start to flow, I should point out that the decision is not mine, but that of the erudite North London magistrate Mr. Frank Milton, who was asked to pass judgement on the status of the Sabbath loaf in his court on Monday. He upheld the contention of a baker, who denied allegations that he had sold underweight loaves, that *challa* was cake.

The reasons given to him for saying that *challa* was not bread, explained Mr. Milton, were that it contained 15 per cent of ingredients not found in bread; that the price of it was 11½d. as against 7½d. for bread and that it was not included in the bread subsidy or under price control. "I find," he said in words that surely belong somewhere in history, "that *challa* is not bread, and therefore not subject to the Bread Order of 1953."

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PETROLEUM POLITICS

CHALLENGE OF RUSSIAN OIL

A SENSE OF REALISM IS LACKING

In the following article, Dr. Georg Tugendhat, the economist, examines the effects of Soviet oil exports on the West and the Middle East, and suggests some lines of response

The delegation of American oil specialists which recently toured the U.S.S.R. came back with the firm impression that Russia is an oil-producing country with plenty of oil within its borders, that its production will most probably equal that of the U.S.A. before long, and that a growing exportable surplus exists.

Ira H. Cram, a senior executive of the Continental Oil Company and a member of the delegation, has stated that the west would be well advised to take a realistic view of Russia's export target to the free world of about one million barrels a day within a few years.

Russian oil exports exist and must, therefore, be faced up to. What are we going to do about them? Obviously the first question to be asked is: are Russian oils dumped, in other words are they sold below the cost of production with the object of causing political and economic disturbance in the rest of the world?

What it costs: Mr. Cram estimates that U.S.S.R. exploration and production costs have to be put much higher than those of the major competitors in the Middle East. He uses the expression "have to be put" and does not say "are," nor does he give any proof for this statement.

By contrast, a study published in *Erdöl und Kohle* (December 1960, page 998) comes to the conclusion that a c.i.f. price of \$17 per ton—the price at which the U.S.S.R. sold oil to Argentina in 1958—did cover the average production costs plus freights. According to the tables given in this paper, Russian production costs in the five main oil-producing regions were nearly halved between 1950 and 1958.

In the lowest cost district, namely the Volga/Urals basin, which is again divided into four areas, costs have dropped even more rapidly. The same developments have occurred in the natural gas industry, which is now also undergoing rapid expansion.

The German paper quotes from Russian sources published as late as 1960. The Russian cost statistics, which appear to be very detailed and extensive, are

naturally quoted in roubles. They show that average production costs in 1958 amounted to R50.60 per ton, the maximum being R94 and the minimum R8.32. By 1965, average costs are planned not to exceed R39.48 per ton. Pipeline costs over a distance of 800 miles are given at R12 per ton.

Not dumped: The answer to the question whether or not these figures substantiate the claim that current selling prices are not dumping ones, depends naturally upon the conversion factors. What is the real value of the rouble in terms of dollars or sterling? Taking the new conversion rates for the rouble, it would seem that a price of \$1.10 per barrel f.o.b. Black Sea ports does not constitute dumping.

Mr. Cram comments adversely on the number of personnel employed in Russian refineries as compared with U.S. plants. But without knowledge of comparative wages, capital costs and expenditure on utilities, etc., it is not possible to form any firm opinion of the economics of Russian refineries. To sum up, no conclusive evidence has yet been produced which proves that the Russians are actually selling below cost.

This statement, of course, by no means excludes the possibility that the low-cost oilfields are subsidising the high-cost ones, but this is a practice generally employed in many industries in the western world.

A serious mistake: I am naturally not prepared to accept Russian statistics at their face value, but I also think that writers, particularly Americans, are making a serious mistake if they think that people in Germany, Italy, and the overseas countries will automatically accept, without further detailed proof, a general statement to the effect that Russian oil is being dumped just because it is being sold below Middle East prices.

In a U.S. Senate paper, reference is made to the fact that the Soviet Government is selling oil at home and to the satellite states at a higher price than it does in the free world, and that without this practice (which by implication amounts to dumping) Russia could not maintain its prices in the free world.



MAD DOGS AND OIL PROSPECTORS
Are the Americans mistaken?

Judging from published data, Russian oil prices to the satellites and Finland are very high indeed. However, in the west there are very few finished products and commodities that are not sold at lower prices abroad than at home.

Academic question: There remains one other factor: American and British oil companies must pay royalties or hand over to host governments a share in their profits. These are tied to a f.o.b. crude oil price which the oil companies have little power to lower today. Russia does not pay any such royalties. Can it then be stated that because it is sold below Middle East f.o.b. prices it is being dumped?

Clearly we are now presented with a situation in which a new seller has arisen who is prepared to sell at lower prices than the established producers. The question which is of vital importance in determining future policies is: how much can the new seller put on the market at his current price?

No answer is possible to this question, because in the first place we do not allow free market forces to test Russian oil offerings. Obviously, without the restrictions now placed upon them, Russian exports would be probably very much larger than they are, and we have, therefore, no means of finding out at which prices the Russians would sell, let us say, double their present export quantity.

More than trebled? But what is the size of the ultimate quantities which will be available for export? Size must undoubtedly be dependent upon the domestic market requirements. The report to the Senate Committee expresses the view that exports to the free world of about one million barrels a day by 1970, that is about three times present exports, may well represent a realistic appraisal of Russia's export potential.

(continued on page 12)



ONE OF KUWAIT'S NEW OIL FIELDS
Share-out or bust-up?—Russia holds high cards

The second question to be asked is: will Russian oil sales to European states make them dependent upon Russian oil and weaken their resistance value in NATO? This view is clearly completely off the mark. To begin with, exports of even one million barrels a day would represent less than 3 per cent of the free world's oil consumption.

Secondly, assuming that in the event of another world war any belligerent after the H-bombs have fallen will still require oil supplies, it will be clearly the business of NATO to provide them, just as it should be its business, or at least that of the Western Alliance, to guarantee the safety of oil supplies during the period of the cold war.

Egypt's goodwill: But this is exactly what neither NATO nor the western countries, especially the U.S.A. and the U.K., are doing. The Arab countries have made it abundantly clear that they will not permit oil exports to countries hostile to the Arab cause. The position of oil being shipped through the Suez Canal is subject to the goodwill of the Egyptian Government.

Furthermore, in a world of excessive oil supplies the Arab and Venezuelan Governments are deliberately preventing the downward adjustment of prices. If, in the interest of western national security and in order to assist O.P.E.C., it is thought advisable to heighten the barriers against Russian oil imports, then clearly the first and obvious step required of O.P.E.C. by the U.S.A. and NATO would

be to give European, and perhaps also overseas consumers, an unchallengeable guarantee that their future oil requirements are safe and will be available at realistic prices.

What then are we to do about Russian oil? In theory, at least, the right thing to do is to let Russian oil find its own place in the market.

War? If we retain and strengthen our embargoes we may reduce temporarily the total amount of Russian exports to the free world, but we will certainly divert the full pressure of Russian oil to the politically uncommitted countries. Not only will this completely upset the large eastern markets which are western oil's main hope for future expansion, but it will inevitably help the Russian political purposes in these countries.

Let us examine what will happen if we decide that allowing Russian oil into Europe is, in the long run, less damaging than restricting it to those countries where our writs of embargo do not run. First of all there seems no reason to assume that the Russians will undercut prices so drastically that the European oil market will be completely upset.

Should they do so, their political purpose will become immediately apparent, and they will have to be answered in the same coin—and, since this will be a form of warfare, without counting the cost but without letting the cost fall exclusively on the producing countries and the oil companies.

Choosing the market: So far it would

appear that the Russians are only undercutting prices sufficiently to give themselves access to the markets they require and, in particular, that they are concentrating on those markets, such as industrial and government consumers, where they do not require a large capital outlay to enter.

We might say, of course, that the arrival of any new supplier is bound to hurt the old ones (and here, let it be emphasised, this applies just as much to Libyan and Saharan as to Russian oil) and that they just have to put up with it. But this is hardly realistic in view of the complete dependence of most of the producing countries outside the U.S. on oil revenue.

It will not improve the temper of the producing countries if they see that a large part of their troubles are due to a restriction by consumer governments in Europe and America of the total market available to O.P.E.C. oil.

Britain's plan: The tragedy of the present situation lies in the fact that western governments are, as usual, unprepared or unwilling to face the problem of Russian oil in a realistic manner, which means either allowing market forces to prevail over the complete energy front or, failing that, to provide the established producers with the wherewithal to enable them to reduce oil prices and yet maintain their revenue.

Emile Bustani continues to plug his pet scheme of an Arab Financial Corporation. It is the theme of a recent booklet, *Oil's True Significance: Economic or Political?* circulated by Mr. Bustani's own firm, the Contracting and Trading Co.

The essence of Mr. Bustani's proposal is that the oil-rich Arab countries should contribute to the development of the area by giving 5 per cent of their £500 million a year revenue to a common fund. The oil companies would provide a further 5 per cent of their profits, making a sum of £50 million a year, to be granted in long-term loans, at a reasonable rate of interest, to the non-oil-producing states.

A notable deficiency: Commenting on the "have" and the "have-not" countries of the Middle East, Mr. Bustani declares: "The Arabs are basically one people, and sooner or later they are going to demand that Arabs everywhere should pay tribute to the fact in words as well as in deeds."

Apart from the fact that Mr. Bustani is depending on non-Arabs for half his fund, no one will quarrel with his idea for self-help, of which there is a notable deficiency in the Arab area.

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EICHMANN TRIAL "CONSPIRACY"

HOW THE COMMUNISTS SEE IT

from a Student of Soviet Affairs

It is quite impossible for a Soviet citizen, even if he happens to be passionately interested in the Eichmann trial, to learn from his press and radio what is happening day by day in the Jerusalem court. For, unlike the Polish press, which is being supplied with daily accounts of the trial by the official Polish news agency PAP, the Soviet news agency Tass does not provide daily coverage.

Yet it would be quite untrue to say that the Eichmann trial is not being reported in the Soviet press and on Moscow Radio. There have been articles in *Pravda* and *Izvestia* and long talks in Moscow Radio's home service dealing with the significance of the trial.

However, the conclusions reached by their authors are such as to make the average person in the west wonder whether the trial he reads about in his daily newspaper and that described in Soviet newspapers and on Moscow Radio are really the same one.

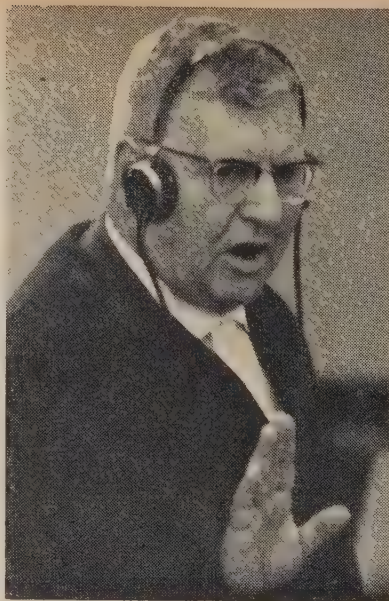
"Pressure": The distorted picture of the trial presented by the Soviet press and radio is not entirely due to political and propaganda considerations. To quite a considerable degree it is, regrettably, due to the inability of Soviet journalists and political commentators to understand the basic workings of the Israeli system of justice.

For instance, in the fact that Eichmann can be a witness at his own trial and that the judges can refuse to accept in full as evidence for the prosecution Eichmann's confessions to the Dutch Nazi Sassen, they see not the natural consequences of the Israeli judicial system, but the results of political pressure exerted by the Israeli Government on the judges for the purpose of pleasing Adenauer's Germany.

For the same reason, communist commentators cannot understand why the Eichmann trial has not been turned into a show trial on the Soviet pattern, with the defendant's presence serving merely as a pretext for teaching a political lesson, his guilt a prejudged certainty.

"Anxious": This is how the Soviet news agency Tass explained the course of the trial to Soviet readers on May 9:

"Israeli public opinion, as expressed



EICHMANN COUNSEL SERVATIUS
Part of the establishment?

at public meetings, gatherings and in the press, has lately been demanding the trial of Eichmann's collaborators, who today hold leading positions in the state apparatus of Western Germany.

"These demands have caused anxiety not only in the ruling circles of Bonn, but also in Israel. By keeping quiet about the crimes of Eichmann's accomplices, the Israeli authorities are hoping to secure themselves definite benefits.

"But despite the reluctance of the Israeli authorities to publicise the crimes of former fascist executioners who today hold high positions in Bonn, the court has been forced to take note of the name of Globke, who bears a great share of the responsibility for fascist crimes."

"Farce": On June 23, *Pravda*, the mouthpiece of the Soviet Communist Party, expressed the official Soviet attitude to the trial in an article entitled "The Israeli Accomplices of the Bonn Revenge-Seekers." "In Jerusalem," *Pravda* said, "both the court and the representatives of the bourgeois press prefer to mention only the dead. They prefer to accuse only those leaders of fascist Germany who perished at the collapse of the bloody Nazi regime.

"The actions of the court," *Pravda* went on, "stem from the general line adopted by the Israeli ruling quarters which are striving to hush up any details revealed in the course of the trial

that Bonn might find unpleasant.

"Certain Israeli quarters not only mislead the Israeli people by turning Eichmann's trial into a farce, but are also trying to slur the peoples of the great Soviet Union, whose millions of sons and daughters sacrificed their lives to save mankind from the Nazi plague."

"Conspiracy of silence": The views of Soviet commentators appear to be shared by Jewish communists. Thus in the June 24 issue of *Folks-Shtime*, the Warsaw Yiddish newspaper, a certain Sh. Belis had this to say of the Eichmann trial:

"The trial has produced nothing new so far. The general picture of our destruction and the methods and means used by the Nazi murderers were well known before the trial. The new details revealed at the trial are of no real importance.

"We might have expected from such a trial a comprehensive and deep analysis of the forces responsible for the rise of Nazism and a final settlement of accounts not only with the Nazi practitioners, but also with the pseudo-scientific theories of National Socialism . . . The court should have tried the inventor of the gas-chambers as well as the S.S. men who drove the victims into the gas-chambers.

"The flirtation between the Israeli ruling quarters and Adenauer, which began with the reparations agreement, bears its fruit today. It is obvious to everybody that the prosecution at the Eichmann trial cannot act freely. This is why the court trying Eichmann confines itself to trying Germany's recent past and does not even attempt to point out how much of Germany's recent past is present in the Germany of today.

"The question is not even asked in the court whether Nazism has been completely extirpated and, if not, what threat does it present to the future.

"However, the conspiracy of silence is bound to be broken. Globke's name has already been mentioned, although the organisers of the trial never intended to have it mentioned in court. The truth about that part of Germany which serves as a refuge for the Nazi murderers of yesterday . . . will break through Adenauer's patched-up curtain."

There is, it is clear, a difference in the basic concept of justice—but there is also something more, as is displayed by the coverage given to the trial by the Russians on the one hand and the Poles on the other. In their treatment even of so dramatic event as the trial of Adolf Eichmann, the Russians find it impossible to abandon their propagandist approach.



MR. MILLER MISSES THE BUS

HOW FAR CAN A MINISTER GO ?

from our legal correspondent in Jerusalem

The Minister of Transport himself came to court to hear the judgment in which his ministry was so vitally interested. The leading officials of the Ministry of Trade and Commerce were also there.

A representative of the Foreign Office sat on one of the back benches. Many officers of the Ministry of Justice sat behind the Deputy State Attorney, who had held the brief for the Government.

The begowned adviser of the Ministry of Transport, a brilliant lawyer whose lugubrious face suggests that he is about to die of starvation, was sitting next to the Deputy State Attorney.

Entire Government concerned : For this High Court case, *J. Miller, Engineer, (Agencies & Import) Ltd. against the Minister of Transport, the Minister of The Treasury, the Minister of Trade and Industry*, the competent authority for the granting of import licences, and the *Controller of Traffic*, raised so many and so varied questions, that almost the whole of the Government and half of the businessmen of the country were concerned in the result.

Ostensibly, this was a fight between Leyland Motors Ltd. of Leyland, England and a Swedish firm for the right to supply Israel motor buses and trucks, and, ultimately, to manufacture in this country diesel-engined bus chassis and diesel-engined trucks of over 7 tons.

In the past, Israel had imported Leyland buses and had been very satisfied with them. Trucks had been imported from Sweden, through the agency of Mr. Miller, and they had also been most

suitable for the kind of roads in Israel.

Heads of agreement : The Government had negotiated in both Sweden and England, and finally heads of agreement had been initialled—not yet signed—by Leyland and the Government of Israel.

These heads of agreement seemed to give a monopoly to Leyland, because the Government undertook not to allocate to anyone, other than Leyland, foreign currency for the import into Israel of diesel buses or diesel trucks.

A few years ago, the High Court had held that the Government was not empowered to grant monopolies. Only the Knesset could, in a particular case, allow a Minister to sign an agreement granting a monopoly.

Order nisi : Was the present proposed agreement with Leyland bad or of no effect? Could the Swedish firm object to the Government making such an agreement? Could the Government fetter its hands in the future by deciding, as from now, not to grant foreign exchange to a company other than Leyland?

The Swedish firm, through Mr. Miller's company, applied to the High Court for an order restraining the Minister referred to from signing the proposed agreement, because it was monopolistic. The High

Court granted an *order nisi*: meaning that the Ministers concerned must come to Court and justify their actions.

Normally three judges constitute the High Court, but the importance of this case from every point of view—international relations, economics (could a policy of *laissez faire* run in harness with the welfare state?), security, fighting the Arab boycott, made this so exceptional a petition that the President of the Court appointed four judges, other than himself, to sit and hear the matter.

South African lawyer : There is no doubt that the Attorney General himself would have appeared for the Government, had he not been dealing with the Eichmann case.

The State Attorney was on his deathbed and has since died. So, as I have said, the work was left in the capable hands of Felix Landau, a young South African lawyer, the son of the famous Rabbi Yehuda Landau, who left England to make a name for himself, at the beginning of the century, in Johannesburg.

For the petitioner appeared one of the cleverest advocates at the Israel Bar—he had been on the bench but found it more lucrative to continue as a lawyer—S. Toussia-Cohen.

No monopoly created : He had learned his law in Mandatory days in a very good school: as a clerk of the court of a peppery brisk Irish judge, Judge Bourke. It was clear that the legal battle would be on a very high plane. And so it proved to be.

Landau submitted that in the true sense of the word, and in the light of the legal definitions given to the term "monopoly", it was far-fetched to see in these heads of agreement the creation of a monopoly.

But even if this were a monopoly, it would still be recognised as good in law.

Emergency regulations : The control of foreign exchange was introduced into Palestine during the second World War by the British, by way of Emergency Regulations. The Knesset has year by year extended these Regulations, and they must therefore be looked upon to-day as Israel legislation.

They give almost unlimited power to the Minister to control foreign exchange as he likes. This power includes the right to grant a monopoly. It is absurd to ask

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CLEARING A WAY FOR THE RUSH-HOUR TRAVELLERS
At work on the new Jerusalem bus terminal in Romema

the Knesset to allow the Minister to grant a monopoly in a particular case when it has, through the Emergency Regulations, given him power to do so in every case.

As for the precedent of the High Court itself, which had held all monopolies to be bad, the facts could be easily distinguished. Lastly, he submitted, the High Court had held again and again that even if a petitioner had a technical or academic right to relief, the court would not help him if it were not in the interests of justice to do so.

Nothing to lose: In the present case, the country had so much to gain and nothing to lose if the agreement with Leyland were signed, that it would not be proper for the court to intervene and refuse to allow the Government to sign it.

Toussia-Cohen, in his reply, carried the war into the enemy's camp. He said that much had been made of the benefit that would accrue to the country if Leyland were to set up an assembly plant in Israel or allowed its name to be used on Israeli-made products exported abroad. But this was so much camouflage. Leyland had merely made vague promises and had not bound itself to set up the necessary plant.

Everybody agreed that Leyland buses were good for the country, but that their trucks were unsuitable. Those of his client were always preferred. One could not, he continued, read into the generalities of an Emergency Regulation the specific right to grant a monopoly. That would mean giving a minister dictatorial powers unsuitable to a democracy like Israel.

Tying his hands? Counsel for the petitioner then raised an interesting point of some constitutional importance. I gave a hint of its nature at the beginning of this report.

A minister or a competent authority is given a discretion as to granting or withholding foreign exchange. When an application is made for foreign currency, he must judge each application on its merits.

How can he do so when he has in 1961 promised Leyland that he will not grant such currency, for the import of buses or trucks, to any other firm? Who gave him the right to tie his own hands for years ahead?

By the time counsel had concluded his arguments, it was difficult to say who had convinced the court. The pleadings appeared to be so nicely balanced that it looked as if both the petitioner and the respondents were right!

Two-minute judgment: Then the date was fixed for delivery of the judgment, and all those in the crowded hall expected to hear a detailed decision about monopolies and the many other questions to be answered.

But the proceedings lasted precisely two minutes. The President announced that the *order nisi* would be discharged—meaning that the Government could lawfully sign the agreement with Leyland. The reasons for the decision would be given in a separate judgment—later.

And now we are all wondering what the grounds are upon which the five-judge court dismissed the petition.

BOOKS

NEGROES ARE PEOPLE

DISCRIMINATION—U.S.A., by Jacob J. Javits; 310 pp., index, notes; (Weidenfeld and Nicolson) 30s.

When a western Jew hears or sees the word "discrimination" he often tends to think automatically of the milder forms of anti-Semitism—Jews barred from golf clubs, Jews admitted only by quota to public schools, Jews made unwelcome at some hotels. All these situations exist in the United States, with its close on 5½ million Jews. And more besides. Housing estates and development companies, co-operative apartment houses and real estate agents in many cities of America stipulate "gentiles only." Employment agencies do not try to place Jews in the better job vacancies they have, using such codes as "Cannot play saxophone" in their records to designate applicants who are Jews, so that they can get round federal or state anti-discrimination laws.

Other minorities in the United States, that continent of assimilated or semi-assimilated minorities *par excellence*, fare as badly. Japanese, Chinese, Spanish, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans (and other Roman Catholics)—the list could be extended much further—all suffer to a greater or lesser extent from the effects of the prejudices, bigotry and ignorance of many of the people among whom they live. The election of a Roman Catholic President, and the fact that Irish members of Congress since the establishment of the United States have far outnumbered other foreign-born Congressmen, or indeed that there have been foreign-born Congressmen at all, does not change the truth of these statements.

However, compared with all the minority groups in America, not excluding the Red Indians, the American negro is far and away the worst off. The progress made in eliminating or lessening the many and varied disadvantages from which he suffers serves to emphasise how much still remains to be done before the negroes of the U.S.A.—18½ million of them, 10 per cent of the population—can be considered to have achieved anything like full emancipation. Segregation is being undermined—even the trades unions in the traditionally more liberal north still practise it to some extent, though not as widely as in the south—job discrimination is being eroded, the number of lynchings is falling, education facilities

are being improved. Nevertheless, there are still states where the negro is denied the right to vote, where he cannot choose where he will live, where he cannot hope to enter university, where he cannot serve on a jury and where he can never hope for a fair trial if he comes before the courts.

Expectation of better things to come does, however, colour the situation, and if it is compared with that prevailing in South Africa today, then the American negro has much to be thankful for. According to Senator Javits—and as one of the Republican Party's leaders in civil rights legislation and a prominent fighter for the under-privileged, Mr. Javits is qualified to judge—"the pressures against the barrier of race and creed are becoming increasingly irresistible". He looks forward to a negro President or Vice-President within forty years and non-white mayors in various big cities, including New York, within "not many years". He also foresees tremendous progress in the fight to wipe out anti-negro and other discrimination in the United States within what he calls "the proximate future". From the facts he quotes in his richly documented and sincerely written book, he may well be right. All progressive-minded people will hope so. But whether events prove him right or wrong, they can never alter the fact that he is well-informed, fluent and worth reading on the subject to which he has devoted so many years of his public life.

Sidney Lightman

TWO NOVELS

A WILD SURMISE, by Frederic Raphael; 246 pp.; (Cassell) 16s.

BURNT OFFERING, by Daniel Spicehandler; 248 pp.; (The Macmillan Company, New York) 27s.6d.

Admirers of his previous three novels will find lacking in Mr. Raphael's new offering that sense of personal commitment which was so noticeable a part of his armoury of talents and which made *The Limits of Love* a particularly compelling piece of writing. This should not, however, deter anyone from reading and enjoying his latest novel, an intellectual thriller set in a South American oil republic dependent upon an ageing and withdrawn President for leadership, a British-controlled oil company for exploitation and the American Navy for its defence. The dialogue, as we might expect, is sparkling, the characters brilliantly evoked. If there are echoes here of Graham Greene and there of John Lod-

דודי, תלמיד חכם.

(My Uncle, who is a theological scholar,)

גנב את ה"מוזאיק" שלי.

(stole my copy of "MOSAIC")

שולח הוא מן הישיבה

(He was thrown out of Yeshiva)

בגלל קריאת החוברת

(for reading the magazine)

גנוזה בגמרה שלו.

(hidden behind his Gemara.)

הוא אומר:

(He says:)

גם כאן בינה!"

(There is wisdom in it too!)



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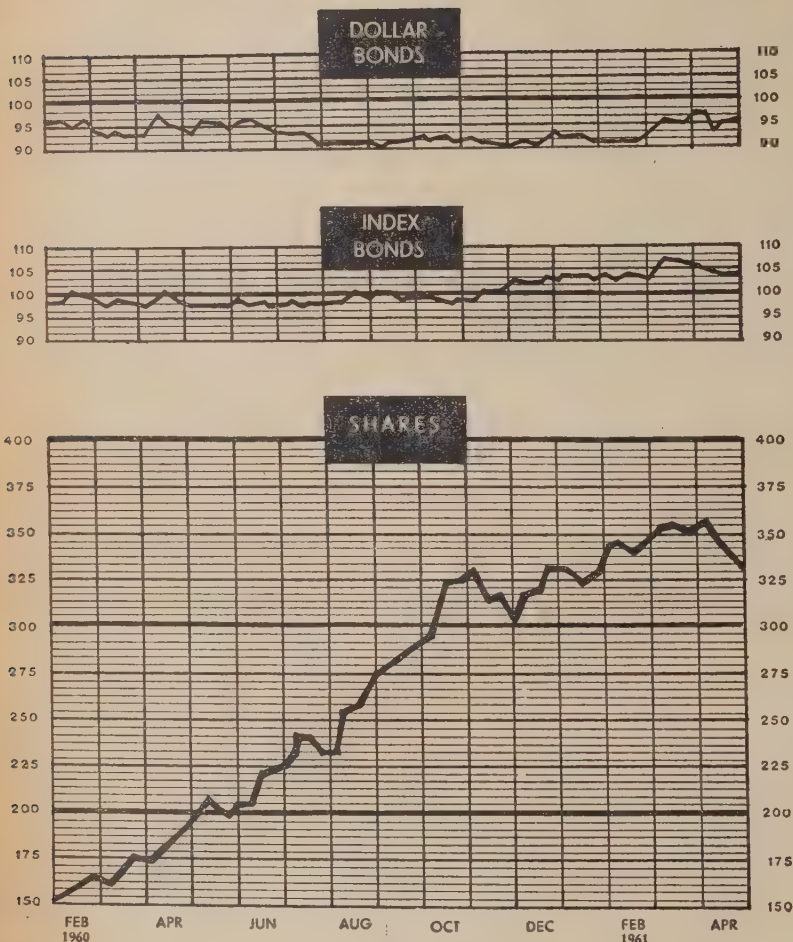
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wick they serve only to underscore the remarkable talents of this young writer.

Daniel Spicehandler is an American, a lecturer in English with a record of service in the Hagana. He has contributed one more to the series of novels which have sought to capture something of the drama that attended Israel's birth. But, like his predecessors, he has failed. The fault is not in the writing, which is strong, nor in its story, which is about the attempt of a force from a small settlement to blow up a monastery commanding a height over the road to Jerusalem. Perhaps the failure of all the novels written on the theme of the War of Independence is that they fictionalise situations and characters which, in their true life parallels, were already strongly dramatic. Mr. Spicehandler asks us to accept as the three main actors in his drama an American Jew, an American Catholic and a hard-bitten Israeli. Both they and the emotional conflicts that their juxtaposition engender are more than we can accept as credible in the already supercharged circumstances of Israel's war. The field remains open for the great Israel war novel. When it does come I hope it is not as highly priced as Mr. Spicehandler's attempt.

G.D.P.

FOR THE KNOWING ONLY

YOM HA'ATZMAUT (Independence Day), edited by Haim Hamiel; 396 pp.; (Jewish Agency Torah Education Dept.) 18s.

This is the latest volume in the *Mayanot* series of collections of essays on Jewish subjects published by the Jewish Agency. In Hebrew, it contains contributions on a variety of subjects connected with Israel's Independence Day, ranging from religious songs to an account of the authority of *batei din* in the State. This sort of publication is more suitable for the erudite Hebrew scholar or very advanced student than for the general reader.

S.L.

FARMING IN PICTURES

FARM IMPLEMENTS FOR ARID AND TROPICAL REGIONS, by H. J. Hopfen; 157 pp., illustrations; (H.M.S.O.) 7s.6d.

Published for the Food and Agricultural Organisation, this book has the most competently drawn illustrations one could wish for. The information available in the well under 200 pages is more varied and interesting than the title might perhaps indicate. Mr. Hopfen's knowledge and erudition are astounding, and although his language is utilitarian it is never boring.

S.R.I.

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ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer Panorama

BATTLING HIGH PRODUCTION COSTS

PLYWOOD INDUSTRY EXPANDS EXPORTS

Tel Aviv :

Like Britain's car industry, though for different reasons, Israel's plywood producers must have a stable home market to continue to export and increase the amount they send abroad. At present, 40 per cent of Israel's plywood is sold at home, and 60 per cent overseas.

Four-fifths of the approximately 819,000 cu. ft. of plywood Israel exported last year went to Britain, where it was used mainly for marine purposes. Other countries supplied were the U.S., Canada, South America, Greece, various European countries and some African states.

The 21-year-old industry has some formidable competition to contend with, sharpened recently by the recession in the market. Although America is not a major customer, her reduction of imports of plywood forced other countries to seek different outlets for their production, and they have been treading heavily on Israel's toes.

High transport costs : A number of factors make life very difficult for Israeli plywood producers when they try and boost exports. In the first place, inland transport costs are high, and none of the

four plants is situated near a port. This means that both raw materials and finished products have to be brought by road or rail to port and factory, putting up costs.

The price of shipping raw materials to Israel in the first place is high too, as is the cost of the materials themselves. Because the French timber syndicate's allocation is too small, additional supplies have to be bought at second and third hand, putting up the price by 5-6 per cent.

Israel's plywood manufacturers are considering overcoming high shipping costs by peeling (i.e. taking the bark off) the logs they use in the country of origin, so paying for the transport of their raw material only and not for waste bark as well. However, this project is still in the air.

Four producers : Since wages are high compared with other producing countries, and productivity is low (because many of the new immigrants who make up a large proportion of the industry's work force are unused to the tempo of industrial life

(Continued on page 20)

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NOT AN IMPORTER FOR EVER
Forests of young trees foreshadow future expansion

as yet, and must be trained for it), over-heads are high. Extensive "fringe benefits" also contribute to this state of affairs.

It is for this reason that a good home market is essential for the country's plywood industry, which at present consists of four firms—Kelet, Ta'al, Etz Lavud and Koor. These four firms between them form a cross-section of the entire Israel economy.

Kelet belongs to Kibbutz Afikim; Ta'al is a partnership between a kibbutz and private capital; Etz Lavud is a private company; the Koor plant at Ashkelon, which is only six months old, belongs to the Histadrut's industrial subsidiary.

Higher output: Despite the tough going in international markets, and the fact that the home market is relatively small and can expand only slowly, the manufacturers are going ahead with their plans to increase output from last year's 1,412,000 cu. ft. to 1,765,000 this year.

They may well exceed by a considerable margin the £1,440,000 worth of exports they achieved in 1960, £500,000 of which represented net foreign currency earnings.

Nor are they limiting themselves to plywood production only. Plastic laminated board, chipboard, furniture parts,

fruit boxes, and industrial and electrical laminates of various kinds all feature on the production list.

Finding new buyers: This diversification in production is being matched by efforts to achieve a similar diversification in markets.

When Britain joins the Common Market, France and her overseas territories will automatically be granted customs concessions for the plywood they produce.

Israel hopes to offset this increased competition by building up other markets, thus reducing her dependence on the British markets for selling the bulk of her plywood exports.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Monday, July 10

WANSTEAD & WOODFORD Z.S. 20 Churchfields, E.18. Social Evening and Tete-a-Tete. Speaker: Uri Carin. 8.30 p.m.

Wednesday, July 12

SELIG BRODETSKY Z.S. (KENTON & HARROW). Synagogue Hall, Shaftesbury Avenue, Kenton. "Why Zionism Today?" Discussion led by M. Jackson. 8.15 p.m.

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BROADCASTS FROM ISRAEL

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Fri. 7th July: 9.15 The News. 9.25 Report on the Eichmann Trial. 9.35 Sabbath Programme. 9.44 News Headlines.

Sat. 8th July: 9.15 The News. 9.25 Editorial Opinion. 9.35 Cantorial Music. 9.44 News Headlines.

Sun. 9th July: 9.15 The News. 9.25 Heritage: The Village of Ain Karem. 9.40 International Sports Quiz: Part V (Repeat of programme of July 2). 9.44 News Headlines.

Mon. 10th July: 9.15 The News. 9.25 Newsreel (including a Report on the Eichmann Trial). 9.44 News Headlines.

Tues. 11th July: 9.15 The News. 9.25 Commentary. 9.30 Report on the Eichmann Trial. 9.44 News Headlines.

Wed. 12th July: 9.15 The News. 9.25 Report on the Eichmann Trial. 9.40 Music. 9.44 News Headlines.

Thurs. 13th July: 9.15 The News. 9.25 Report on the Eichmann Trial. 9.40 Music. 9.44 News Headlines.

ISRAEL'S BARMITZVAH YEAR

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200 EVERY DAY

LINTON GIVES HOTEL COMMITTEE IMMIGRATION FIGURES

The Hotel, Catering and Allied Trades Aid for Israel committee, which has a way of seeking out unusual assembly halls for their meetings, went into the City, to Butchers' Hall, for their "stag" dinner linked with the current J.P.A. campaign.

A gathering of some 70 supporters heard an impressive address by Ivor Linton, former Israel Ambassador to Switzerland and Minister to Japan and Australia. In the Chair was the committee's president, Lord Morris of Kenwood, while the appeal was conducted with his accustomed aplomb by Sidney Rosette, chairman.

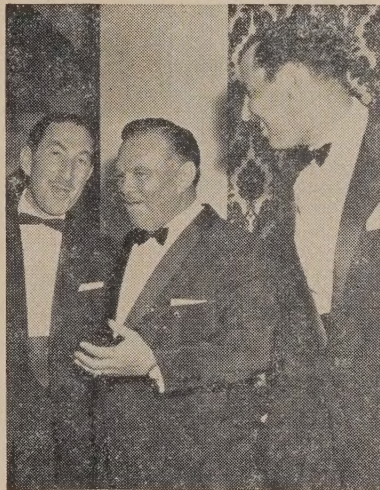
Mr. Linton, remarking that this was the first occasion on which he had had the honour of addressing a J.P.A. group comprising both Jewish and non-Jewish friends of Israel, chose this as an occasion for a brief résumé of the events that led to the creation of the State and the close understanding that had been reached between Britain and his country.

The whole complex problem of the building of this nation and the ingathering of its people had proved a tremendous venture which quite rightly had earned the admiration of the world. Mr. Linton did not believe that the credit was Israel's alone. A very large share of the burden had been shouldered by the Jews overseas. He informed the gathering that, over and above a very heavy taxation which the Israeli citizens must bear, a new fund had been launched within the country to raise additional finance for the immigrants who, he said, were now coming in at the rate of 200 every day.

One of the vice-presidents of this committee is W. E. (Billy) Butlin, and he earned a special tribute from Mr. Rosette for the great encouragement he had given to them in their work. Replying, Mr. Butlin spoke of the close association and friendship which he enjoyed with the Jewish people, and of the deep impression a recent visit to Israel had made upon him. The appeal realised £4,300.

SITUATION VACANT

BOX COLLECTOR required for Jewish Communal Organisation. Please apply, in confidence, stating age and details of past employment, Box Dept. J.N.F., 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1.



Holiday camp "king" Billy Butlin (centre) enjoys the lighter side of J.P.A. work with Sidney Rosette and Lord Morris.

SERVICE EARNS TREES

The St. John's Wood J.N.F. Commission recently paid a signal tribute to Asher Blake, formerly senior J.N.F. organiser who has left the service of the Fund to assume an important position with the Discount Bank Overseas Ltd.

At a meeting held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Filipsohn, joint vice-chairman L. Goodman presented Mr. Blake with a certificate to mark the planting of an avenue of 79 trees in the Barmitzvah Forest. Mr. Goodman described the very fine work which Mr. Blake had put in over the years to bring St. John's Wood to its present stage of J.N.F. strength. They regretted his departure but wished him every success in his new assignment in the City. Mr. Blake spoke of his years of association with St. John's Wood as being "most pleasurable and fruitful." He hoped to retain the group's friendship in the future.

THE LATE LENA GAYER

S. Romer writes:

"Dr. Lena B. Gayer died as a result of an accident in her home on June 13. She was a keen supporter of the J.P.A. She was also a great lover of Jewish tradition. Her dearest wish was to visit Israel and this was fulfilled in 1959.

"Dr. Gayer was extremely kind and a most lovable person. Her tragic death has left a void in the lives of her relatives, friends and patients."

A MANCHESTER TRADITION

MANNY RAFFLES HONOURED

The name of Raffles is synonymous with service in the Manchester Jewish community. This received wholehearted acknowledgment last week when civic and communal leader Emanuel Raffles, J.P., was presented with an inscribed Kiddush cup, sent from Jerusalem, at a reception given to mark his 20 years as chairman of the city's J.N.F. Commission.

In the presence of representatives of local Jewish bodies, Ald. H. A. Leon, M.B.E., J.P., who had come up from London for the occasion, handed Mr. Raffles the surprise gift. In the Chair was Eric Raffles, now succeeding his father as Manchester's J.N.F. leader. Another tribute was an inscription in the Golden Book. The certificate was presented on behalf of the Commission by Ald. A. Moss, J.P., who also spoke of the unique partnership of Emanuel and his wife Bertha.

Mr. Raffles' reply took the gathering back to historic occasions of the past, such as the meeting at London Head Office when he and his colleagues had received the news of the U.N. decision to establish the State of Israel. The Commission had made outstanding progress since those early days. "In the first year



A surprise for Mr. Raffles. Ald. Leon presents the Kiddush cup to the Manchester leader as son Eric looks on

J P A - J N F NEWS

of my chairmanship," Mr. Raffles said, "we raised £4,776; this year our income will be almost £20,000. Twenty years ago we subscribed £450 for the Herzl and Balfour Forests; this year we have raised nearly £3,500 for the Barmitzvah Forest." Mrs. Anita Bursk and Maurice Bernstein were among the speakers.

Sportsmen celebrate: Eric Raffles took his turn in the centre of the stage as guest speaker at the New Manchester Sportsmen's committee gathering to celebrate Israel's 13th anniversary. He declared that thousands of Israel's immigrants were spiritual guests at this celebration, and he spoke on behalf of these immigrants when commending the committee's work in raising £115,000 for J.N.F.

The Commission chairman announced that, in recognition of their efforts, each member would have 13 trees planted in his name by the administrative committee of the J.N.F. Projects of this committee include the Joseph Mamlock Pumping Station, a drainage canal, an agricultural training school, a recreation ground and a forest in the Adullam area. Current undertaking is a security road by the border.

Sam Mason, retiring chairman, thanked Mr. Raffles and introduced newly-elected chairman Phil Orchant.

NEW COMMISSION

A new Jewish National Fund Commission has been inaugurated in the Wimbledon district, with J. Bernadout as chairman. Other officers are Dr. J. Fishman, M. Barki, joint treasurers; Mrs. J. Webster, Mrs. D. Shaerf, joint secretaries; and A. L. Reynold, organising secretary.

News of the formation of this group has been warmly welcomed by the president and honorary officers of the Fund. It owes its beginnings very largely to the initiative of E. R. T. Shaerf, administrative committee member, who resides in the district.

Wimbledon Commission's first fund-raising event will be a garden party at Mr. Barki's residence in New Malden, Surrey. Highlights will include a swimwear fashion show (there is a lovely swimming pool) and compère will be television personality Kenneth McLeod. All details, and tickets, are available from Mr. Reynold at J.N.F. Head Office. The Commission would, of course, be glad to hear from Wimbledon residents wishing to join in its work.

NOW IT'S REALLY A GOLDEN "BOOK"

Great Britain, by reputation the most traditionalist of countries, has broken with the past by replacing a famous J.N.F. symbol—the Golden Book certificate—with something entirely new to mark your entry into the volume retained in Jerusalem. Henceforth, all those qualifying for the Golden Book certificate will, in Britain, receive a case designed like an actual book. It will contain a smaller more modern-style certificate and stand on the book-shelf.

The revision of the old Golden Book certificate in favour of a memento more in keeping with modern times has long been under consideration by the J.N.F. administrative committee in London. Various designs were submitted, and the one finally accepted was produced from a suggestion by Julius Lowenthal, a veteran member of the administrative committee and an active J.N.F. worker in Hampstead and St. John's Wood. Mr. Lowenthal's daughter, Ruth, was in fact the first recipient of the new certificate on the occasion of her wedding, which took place in Jerusalem earlier this year.

The old Golden Book certificate, depicting farmworkers in the East European garb of the 19th century, has been in use for some 60 years and its first recipient

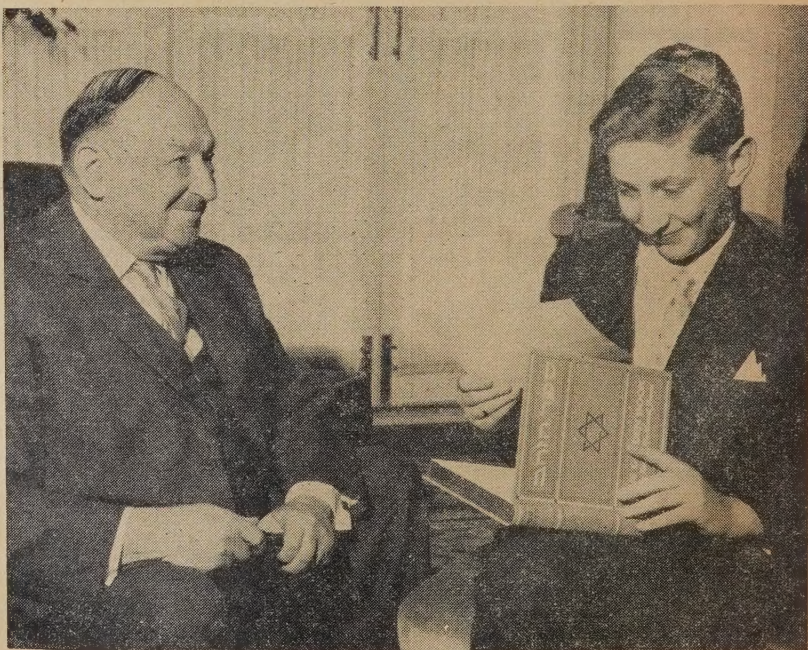


How the Golden Book certificate looked. This one marked the inscription of Henrietta Szold.

was Hermann Schapira, founder of the Fund. The details on the certificate are of course recorded in the actual volumes of the Golden Book inspected daily by hundreds at the Keren Kayemet Head Office in Jerusalem.

Will the Golden Book certificate in its new form be adopted universally? This is not unlikely, for the prototype was displayed at the World KKL Convention in Jerusalem last year and as a result some countries in the Commonwealth have already accepted it.

As a medium for fund-raising for the J.N.F., and as an expression of tribute in



Happy recipient of the new Golden Book certificate is Barmitzvah boy Michael Hofbauer. Presentation was by Julius Lowenthal, also shown here.

JPA - JNF NEWS



Still life in blue and white. How your Golden Book certificate and container look now.

honour of individuals and in recognition of communal and family events, the Golden Book occupies a significant position in Jewish life. It frequently is chosen as an acceptable presentation to non-Jewish personalities also, and now that a new design has been devised more in keeping with current taste, it is hoped to advance the "sale" enormously.

The inscription, which includes the presentation of the new Golden Book case, costs 25 guineas. The money so raised is used for soil-reclamation work in Israel.

HAVEN SHOWBOAT

A novel idea for raising funds and demonstrating how pleasant J.N.F. work can sometimes be, was carried out by the Haven committee last month. It organised a river-boat gala.

The passengers spent the evening on the "Royal Princess", which journeyed from Westminster to Richmond. Deck dancing to the Quartet Italiano was on the programme—and a buffet supper and licensed bar. There were games and novelties on all decks.

The function, under the chairmanship of J. Franes and his colleagues who also organised a brochure, brought in £1,070 for the J.N.F.

PUPILS SUBSCRIBE TREES

Under the auspices of the Parents Association, Springfield Talmud Torah had a celebration for Israel's 13th anniversary at which Mr. Hill, of the association, handed a cheque to David Barkar, J.N.F. youth department representative, signifying the planting in Israel of 60 trees by the pupils. The headmaster, Mr. Comissar asked for increased participation in the Youth and Education department's activities and tree-planting.

LIVERPOOL

The number of trees subscribed for Mrs. Tirzah Tumarkin's 90th birthday was 600, not 300 as previously reported.

TREE INSCRIPTIONS

Fifteen trees in the names of Lynn Philippa Newman and Brian Martin Matthews by Mr. and Mrs. Jack Newman; 13 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelkin; 13 trees in the name of David Repper by his parents; 13 trees in the name of Alan Dowson on the occasion of his barmitzvah by the Liverpool J.N.F. Functions Committee; 13 trees in the name of Jeffrey Fabian Mass on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his mother and relatives; 13 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. S. Aarons by the East London J.N.F. Commission; 13 trees in the name of David Philip Krasner on the occasion of his barmitzvah by the Glasgow Committee of Children and Youth Aliyah.

STUNGO TO DEFEND TITLE

It looks like an all-time record entry for the J.N.F. national Golf Championships which are to take place with the participation of many big names in the golf world at the Moor Allerton Club in Leeds, on July 16. According to Sidney Obrart, Ian Stungo will have quite a tussle to retain his title of champion Jewish golfer earned at Hartsbourne last year.

The tournament will be held in four classes: scratch to 5; 6 to 10; 11 to 17; 18 to 24; and again there will be a special veterans' section.

There is an opportunity this year for lady golfers also to show what they can do. Their own tournament is to be held on Wednesday, July 12, at Potters Bar Golf Club, Darkes Lane. Here, the presentations will be made by Albert Music, national Golf Championships president.

J.N.F. golfers were particularly encouraged this year when many of them visited Israel to see what had been done with the proceeds of their tournaments—the establishment of the Yodfat Agricultural Experimental Station in Galilee, named in memory of that prominent Leeds golfer and J.N.F. worker, the late David Fox. This marked the successful achievement of £30,000 needed to complete this project.

A mention must of course be given to the executive who are working their way through the hot summer days to ensure the smooth-running of the tournaments.

FILLING THE EMPTY SPACES

Ralph Rurka, Furniture Trade personality, was the guest speaker at the annual campaign event organised by the East Ham and Manor Park J.P.A. committee. He spoke principally about the vast empty areas that exist in Israel and the consequent need of the country for a considerable increase of population.

But the physical act of bringing the immigrants in did not solve the problem, Mr. Rurka went on. They cannot be deposited in open areas without an adequate supply of water being laid on, and the other services required to give new villages their viability.

A programme of films depicting life in Israel completed the evening, which was presided over by L. Veronique. The appeal produced £120 and there was a vote of thanks by Rev. Woolf.



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